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DIST Berardini, Jacqueline BRAILSFORD, M.D	LTR EN	COMPANY 	
FERRERA, DW FERRI, MS FULTON, JC	X		
GIACOMINI, J HALL, L.		- -	
MARTINEZ, L.A. PARKER, A.M		Mr. Joseph A. Legare, Director	
POWERS, K. SCOTT, G K. SHELTON, D C.		Project Management Division DOE, RFPO	
SPEARS, M S TRICE, K.D.		- <i>DOL</i> , Id 1 0	
VOORHEIS, G M		Mr Steve Gunderson	
BUTLER, J.L.	XX	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South	
THORNBURG, AMY		-Denver, CO 80246-1502	
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		Mr Mark Aguilar	
		US Environmental Protection Agency -999 18 th Street, Suite 300	
		Denver, CO 80202-2466	
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		-TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL JUSTIFICATION FOR NFAA OF PAC 000-190, -CAUSTIC LEAK – JLB-063-04	
COR CONTROL	XX	Enclosed are copies of the Final Justification for NFAA of PAC 000-190, Caustic Leak	
ADMN. RECORD WASTE REC. CTR TRAFFIC		for your files. Previous comments have been incorporated and the document was	
PATS/130		Eapproved by CDPHE on July 9, 2004	
CLASSIFICATION: UCNI		-If you have any questions, please contact me at extension 5245.	
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AUTHORIZED CLA SIGNATUR Exemption - CEX	E	Manager, Environmental Restoration Programs	
Date		-JLB dm	
IN REPLY TO RFP CC		Orig and 1 cc – Joseph Legare	
NO		cc. Norma Castaneda	\overline{n}
ACTION ITEM OT	ATU 10	Enclosures	
ACTION ITEM STATUS		As Stated JUL 2 0 2004	
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Kaiser-Hill Company, L L C
Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site, 10808 Hwy 93 Unit B, Golden, CO 80403-8200 • 303-966-7000

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Revision 8/03

ORIG & TYPIST INITIALS

ADMIN RECORD

NO FURTHER ACCELERATED ACTION JUSTIFICATION FOR CAUSTIC LEAK

PAC REFERENCE NUMBER: 000-190

IHSS Number 190

Operable Unit IA

IHSS Group 000-3

Unit Name Caustic Leak

Approximate Location N749,000, E2,082,000 - Steam plant (Building 443) catch

basin to Pond B-1 via Central Avenue ditch and South

Walnut Creek

Date(s) of Operation or Occurrence

December 3 and 4, 1978 and January 6, 1989

Description of Operation or Occurrence

On December 3 and 4, 1978 a bulk caustic storage tank leaked into its spill catch basin Due to operator error, a sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution was subsequently released from the catch basin to the Central Avenue Ditch The sodium hydroxide solution flowed eastward down the Central Avenue Ditch and was diverted to South Walnut Creek and Pond B-1 for temporary containment (DOE 1992) Figure 1 shows the location of IHSS 000-190

On January 6, 1989, caustic solution was released from the same Building 443 tank involved in the December 1978 incident, into its secondary containment (spill catch basin) The outlet pipe and valve on the tank deteriorated to the extent that the pipe disconnected from the tank Due to cold weather, the caustic froze which prevented further leakage (DOE 1992)

Physical/Chemical Description of Constituents Released

The December 1978, incident involved about 1,000 to 1,500 gallons of caustic solution that was composed of 12 5 Normal NaOH (sodium hydroxide) also expressed as 50 percent NaOH. This is generically referred to as concentrated sodium hydroxide. The January 1989 incident involved about one to three gallons of concentrated caustic solution (DOE 1992).

Responses to Operation or Occurrence

In response to the December 1978 incident, immediate steps were taken to isolate the contamination, treat the contaminated runoff, and divert drainage from adjacent areas. These steps included the following (DOE 1992)

- Divert the 400 area snow melt water across Central Avenue Ditch to the 700 area drainage,
- Dam the upper Central Avenue Ditch above the B-Series ponds near the cattle fence,
- Divert Building 995 sewage effluent to Pond 207B-South and retain Pond B-3 as a reserve pond,
- Rope off the upper portion of the Central Avenue Ditch,
- Pump Pond B-2 to Pond A-2 and hold Pond B-2 as a last resort catch pond, and,
- Neutralize Pond B-1 by adding 1,400 pounds of alum and then pump this liquid to Pond 207B-North

Follow-up response activities to the December 1978 incident included (DOE 1992)

- Neutralize the Central Avenue Ditch water between Fifth and Tenth Streets by adding 5.000 pounds of alum,
- Complete final sampling of Pond 207B-North on about January 19, 1978,
- Monitor the pH of the ditch On March 23, 1979, the ditch was considered to be no longer a problem and runoff from ditch was allowed to be discharged offsite,
- On about May 4, 1979, Pond 207B-North liquid was drained into Pond B-2, and,
- On about June 29, 1979, the remaining liquid in Pond B-1 was declared environmentally acceptable and sprayed on the adjacent hillside

The tank leak was identified and all repairs were completed. Furthermore, the incident was reviewed with all Stationary Operating Engineers at the Central Steam Plant and they were directed to review all standard operating procedures on chemical handling and storage. An incident report was prepared (DOE 1992)

In response to the January 1989 incident, the tank was temporarily repiped and emptied The removed caustic was neutralized and transferred to Building 374 for treatment as a process waste (DOE 1992)

Fate of Constituents Released to Environment

IHSS 000-190 has not been specifically investigated. Although the IHSS has been sampled in many locations as part of investigations of other neighboring IHSSs, these data (radionuclides, metals, organics) are generally not relevant to the contaminant release, i.e., a spill of sodium hydroxide. First, sodium (a metal) is considered a common essential nutrient, and accordingly, does not have a Wildlife Refuge Worker (WRW). Action Level (AL) (DOE, CDPHE, EPA 2003). The potential hazard to the release of sodium hydroxide is elevation of the pH of the water in the ditch, and in Pond B-1 where the water had discharged. The pH rises in the water because of the release of hydroxyl ions from the dissolution of the sodium hydroxide as follows.

NaOH → Na+ OH-

However, as reported, the water was neutralized soon after the release by the addition of alum $(Al_2(SO_4)_3)$ in accordance with the following reaction

 $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 6 OH^- \rightarrow 2 Al(OH)_3 + 3 SO_4^{2-}$

The aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)₃) that is produced is a solid that would have settled out of the water. However, even if residual aluminum hydroxide is present in the ditch today, the maximum aluminum concentration in surface soil within and directly adjacent to the IHSS is 23,000 mg/kg occurring at sampling location BZ39-000 (see Figure 2 for surface soil sample locations). This concentration is an order of magnitude below the WRW AL for aluminum of 228,000 mg/kg.

Lastly, the release occurred over 15 years ago, a time frame over which a significant quantity of water has flowed through the ditch further neutralizing/diluting the original sodium hydroxide release

NFAA Summary

IHSS 000-190 is proposed for NFAA. The release that rendered the ditch an IHSS was a caustic spill which raised the pH of the water. The documentation shows the water was adequately neutralized with alum shortly after the spill event. The neutralization process produces aluminum hydroxide which would have settled out of the water. However, aluminum concentrations in surface soil within the IHSS are well below the WRW AL Lastly, the release occurred over 15 years ago, a time frame over which a significant quantity of water has flowed through the ditch further neutralizing/diluting the original sodium hydroxide release. Therefore, it is concluded that no further accelerated action is required at IHSS 000-190.

References

DOE, 1992, Historical Release Report for the Rocky Flats Plant, Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, CO, August

DOE, CDPHE, EPA, 2003, Modifications to the Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement Attachment 5, U S Department of Energy, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and U S Environmental Protection Agency, Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site, Golden, Colorado, June



